1974

Collection Development for the New Veterinary Medical College Library

Sally Peterson
Iowa State University

Follow this and additional works at: https://lib.dr.iastate.edu/iowastate_veterinarian

Part of the Collection Development and Management Commons, Higher Education Commons, and the Veterinary Medicine Commons

Recommended Citation
Available at: https://lib.dr.iastate.edu/iowastate_veterinarian/vol36/iss2/4

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Journals at Iowa State University Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Iowa State University Veterinarian by an authorized editor of Iowa State University Digital Repository. For more information, please contact digirep@iastate.edu.
Competition of two or more drugs for active transport systems represents another major type of drug interaction. Decreased excretion rates of penicillin and oxphenylbutazone when given together are explained by this mechanism.

**Interactions Affecting Drug Distribution**

Many drugs become reversibly bound to plasma and tissue proteins. When bound they are pharmacologically inactive. Certain drugs may compete for the same binding sites on the plasma proteins. Clinically significant responses may result when the unbound level (active form) is increased by displacing it from its binding sites with a second drug. Displacement of sulfonamides by drugs such as phenylbutazone will greatly increase sulfonamide tissue concentration with possible toxic results.

**Interaction at the Site of Action**

The pharmacological effect of one drug may be modified at the site of action by another drug through competition for the receptor site, alteration of the receptor site or specific components and effects on a different biological system which has similar or opposite effects. In veterinary medicine documented examples of adverse drug interactions at this site are uncommon. A well known beneficial interaction is the use of atropine in the therapeutic management of excessive endogenous acetylcholine resulting from organic phosphate toxicity.

**Conclusion**

The mechanisms of drug interactions have been discussed. Predispositions for adverse drug interactions certainly exist in veterinary medicine today and may in large part be responsible for adverse drug reactions in general, including lack of efficacy. Prevention and management of adverse drug interactions in veterinary medical practice clearly dictates continuing education in clinical pharmacology of the potent therapeutic agents available to veterinarians today.

**References**


---

**Collection Development for the New Veterinary Medical College Library**

by Sally Peterson *

The Iowa State University Veterinary Medical Library was the recipient this past year of an $83,000 grant awarded to aid in providing library materials for the new veterinary medical college complex now under construction approximately two miles from the central campus. The National Library of Medicine resource project grant funded by the National Institutes of Health extends for a three-year period. A variety of books and journals are now being purchased and processed for inclusion under construction approximately two miles from the central campus. The National Library of Medicine resource project grant funded by the National Institutes of Health extends for a three-year period. A variety of books and journals are now being purchased and processed for inclusion

* Mrs. Peterson is the Veterinary Medical Librarian at Iowa State University.
in the new health science library from the grant funds as well as from university library funds.

The veterinary medical library will be located on the second floor of the new veterinary medical building and will occupy 8,615 net square feet, half in the first phase of construction and half in the second phase. An opening-day collection of between 12,000 and 14,000 volumes is planned and a future working collection of 25,000 volumes is anticipated. There will be seating for approximately 135 readers with emphasis upon individual carrel accommodations. Daily messenger service from the main library will be available so that backup materials for teaching and research will move freely between the two libraries.

At present the veterinary medical library has approximately 5,000 volumes and currently receives more than 150 journals, which range from specific veterinary science publications to general medical and biological periodicals. The grant funds make it possible to duplicate some of the main library's most useful reference tools, such as dictionaries, handbooks and indexing and abstracting materials, as well as basic monographs in science. Furthermore, the resource grant provides for the initiation of 20 additional journal subscriptions during each of the next three years and the purchase of three to five year backsets for each journal selected. The main library collection will, of course, continue to serve as the principal backup resource for veterinary medicine. The collection being developed for the new veterinary medical library should, however, be sufficient to support the instructional programs of the college and provide current awareness in health science fields and basic bibliographic assistance for gaining access to local, regional, and national resources.

---

**CLIPPER BLADE SHARPENING**

We GUARANTEE you the best clipper blade sharpening and clipper repairing you ever had. More than 40 years practical factory training. We now service the largest veterinary colleges, veterinary hospitals, and kennels in the U.S.A. Satisfied customers in 50 states and they recommend us. "They are new when we are through" Cleaned, polished and cut. Oster clippers and blades sold. Avoid C.O.D., enclose 1.50 for each set of blades. We return prepaid.

Service Grinding and Supply Co.

903 Chicago St.
Racine, Wisconsin 53405